



# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-95-078  
Monday  
24 April 1995

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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### Peace Initiatives Adopted at 2d OAU Summit

LD2104134995 Tunis Tunisian Republic Radio  
Network in Arabic 0600 GMT 21 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The second summit conference of the central apparatus of the OAU mechanism for the prevention, management, and settlement of conflicts was concluded yesterday afternoon with the endorsement of a statement, which reviewed the moves made by the OAU and the initiatives it had adopted to maintain peace. It also included a host of resolutions to that effect.

Regarding Somalia, the central apparatus expressed concern over the persistence of fighting in the northwestern region of Somalia, and urged Somali leaders to reach national agreements that would serve as a basis for establishing a broad-based provisional national authority.

It recommended that the OAU secretary general make efforts—in coordination with the direct chairman of the OAU and the Ethiopian president—to send a tripartite delegation to Somalia at the earliest opportunity to discuss the ways and means that would enable the OAU to assist the Somali people in their efforts to establish the institutions of national rule and consolidate the process of national reconciliation. It has also called for the necessary international aid be provided to facilitate the resumption of work effectively at Somali ports, particularly in the capital.

It urged the Somali leaders to facilitate the inflow of humanitarian aid for the needy refugees and homeless, stressing the need for the regional organizations—the Arab League and the Islamic Conference Organization—to coordinate their efforts with the OAU in helping the Somali people to establish peace, stability, and national reconciliation.

Regarding Burundi, the central apparatus expressed its satisfaction at the efforts made recently by the president, prime minister, and all the political leaders in Burundi to work together within the framework of the government agreement signed in September 1994, and their determination to enlighten the Burundian public opinion about the need to end the violence and achieve true national reconciliation.

It called for regional measures to be adopted to deal with the lack of security and stability that has resulted from the infiltration of arms into Burundi, and for international efforts to be made to contribute toward isolating the extremists, ending the action, and disarming and disbanding the militia immediately.

The central apparatus stressed the importance of continuing the role of the OAU mission in helping to re-establish trust and facilitate the process of national reconciliation in Burundi.

The central apparatus decided to extend the mission's mandate by another three months after the expiry of the

current mandate on 17 June, and to reinforce its military elements from 47 to 67 officers, while strengthening its civilian element.

Regarding refugees, the central apparatus urged all those concerned—particularly the United Nations and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees—to ensure the immediate implementation of the main results of the Nairobi regional summit held last January.

The central apparatus called for the rapid setting in motion of the international court on Rwanda in order to arrest and put on trial all those suspected of involvement in massacres between April and July 1994. It expressed its appreciation of the role played by the second UN mission for its help in Rwanda, and called for the convening of an international conference on rehabilitation and reconstruction in the region.

Regarding Angola, the central apparatus acknowledged that an important development had taken place in the peace process, represented in the signing of the Lusaka Protocol in November 1994. It stressed its belief that the circumstances were now conducive to the deployment of a third UN mission in Angola, and urged the United Nations to go ahead with the deployment as soon as possible. It also urged the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to fully cooperate with the UN mission, observe the cease-fire effectively, and abide by the disengagement agreement.

It also urged the United Nations to implement the pledges it had made regarding the provision of humanitarian aid to Angola. It called on the OAU member states to offer humanitarian aid to Angola to consolidate Africa's support to the peace process in this country.

Regarding Liberia, the central apparatus called on all the warring factions to place the national interest above all other considerations, and to ensure the maintenance of the cease-fire that had become effective.

It welcomed the decision of the current chairman of the Economic Organization of West African States to convene a summit conference on Liberia on 17 May in Abuja, and the UN Security Council decision to extend the mandate of the UN monitoring mission until the end of June.

Regarding Sierra Leone, the central apparatus expressed its utmost concern about the deteriorating situation in this country. It called on all the parties to end military operations immediately, and welcomed the release of some hostages by the Revolutionary United Front, and urged it to release the remaining hostages.

After the central apparatus had examined the secretary general's report about the different initiatives taken regarding the management of conflicts, particularly strengthening the OAU's capability in the field of preventive diplomacy, settlement of conflicts, and peace-keeping, it decided to pass the proposal to convene an international conference on refugees to the OAU's Commission of Twenty [as heard] on Refugees so that it could make recommendations on the matter to the next session of the Council of Ministers.

**Rwanda****Government Issues Statement on Camp Closures**

*EA2104154495 Kigali Radio Rwanda in Kinyarwanda  
1045 GMT 21 Apr 95*

[Government statement signed by Emmanuel Gasana, director in the office of the president of the Republic; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] Refugee camps in the former French-protected area during what was called Operation Turquoise in the south and west of the country have a long and negative history. This is said in a government statement on the decision to close refugee camps in the southern part of our country which we now read to you in full:

The camps in the Gikongoro, Cyangugu, and Kibuye Prefectures had many innocent people who were fleeing the war and its consequences, and who were cheated by the lies of those who carried out genocide and massacres, and their accomplices. They also hid many criminals, and harbored the genocide criminals themselves.

After the war and the restoration of security throughout the country, and the establishment of civilian rule in Rwanda, many Rwandans fled to various areas of the country, and embarked on agricultural activities. The effect of this was the closure of all internal refugee camps, but the camps were maintained in Gikongoro Prefecture despite the fact that nobody could justify why he had left his property behind. [sentence as heard]

A satisfactory level of peace prevails in the country to the extent that Rwandans and foreigners are conducting their businesses normally. The story of the displaced people should have ended one month after the establishment of the new leadership because the reasons that led people to flee had ceased to exist, but there are many reasons why the camps continue to exist. The campaigns propagated by the French troops in collaboration with the Rwandan genocide criminals before leaving, with the support of some members of nongovernmental organizations [NGO], continued to lure people into leaving the country, while those who did not flee were urged to remain in the camps, and to disobey the new leadership. To date there are people still spreading this propaganda.

The genocide criminals, who were in the camps, were fighting the closure of the camps because they had become [words indistinct] from where terrorists come, who have caused the death of many, and insecurity. Some of the NGO's, because of their own interests and support for their schemes, are fighting the closure of the camps. Aid given in the camps allows the people in the camps to lead a better life than those who have returned home, to the extent that refugees take surpluses to surrounding prefectural markets where they spend the day, and return to the camps in the evenings, thereby proving that they are displaced people. There is no doubt that continuing to provide aid in this manner could cause the dependency syndrome among the refugees.

The government has been doing all it can with the collaboration of UN organizations in Rwanda, and foreign aid organizations to solve the problem of the Gikongoro camps, but to no avail, for the reasons stated above.

The work of catching and imprisoning criminals and their arms in collaboration with the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR] forces was successful. The government has continued to receive complaints of insecurity caused by camp dwellers who come out to kill people in surrounding communes, and who even cause insecurity in the running of the country. There are also signs that the criminals are collaborating with forces outside the country who have an evil plan.

The statement goes on to say that this can no longer be condoned. The government has decided to protect the security of its people which is being endangered by these criminals, so camps are being closed and refugees sent back to their homes. Meanwhile, supervision continues to ensure people are not taking arms and ammunition with them. Those for whom there is definite proof of collaboration in the acts of genocide will be handed over to the law. Meanwhile, aid continues to be given in the camps, and during the course of the refugees' return to their communes of origin.

**Reportage on Refugee Camp Violence 21-22 Apr****22 Killed in Kibeho Camp 21 Apr**

*AB2104140595 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 21 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, April 21 (AFP)—At least 22 people were killed and 40 wounded after Rwandan Army troops opened fire on a crowd at a displaced persons camp at Kibeho, in the southwest of the country, a spokeswoman for the humanitarian group Medecins Sans Frontieres said here Friday [21 April].

A UNHCR spokesman in Nairobi, Ray Wilkinson, said stones were thrown at the soldiers and some displaced people tried to seize arms. The soldiers first fired in the air, and then on the crowd, he said.

Most of the people in the camp—home to 130,000 people—are members of the Hutu ethnic majority while the Army is dominated by the Tutsi minority.

Rwandan soldiers have surrounded camps in the southwest and evicted Hutus who have been forced to live out in the open. The government says the camps house soldiers of the former regime who are planning guerrilla attacks.

The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on Friday condemned the Rwandan Government's decision to close the refugee camps.

"The UNHCR deplors this forcible closure of these camps for displaced Rwandese in southwestern Rwanda," UNHCR spokesman Ron Redmond said.

"We urge the Rwandese Government to allow these people to at least go back to their huts and retrieve their

belongings and to ensure that there is an orderly movement back to their home villages".

Redmond added that the UNHCR was "extremely worried" over the Kibeho shooting incident.

"The UNHCR fears that the forced closure of the camps will only result in more misery and suffering, increase the number of refugees in the region, and also interfere with the voluntary repatriation programme from neighbouring countries", Redmond said.

Meanwhile a spokeswoman for International Organisation for Migration (IOM) said the Rwandan Government had called on the organisation to help return people to their homes.

"The operation won't be easy technically" Regina Boucault said. "The refugees are in a very bad condition."

She said the organisation could repatriate about 6,000 people daily which meant the operation would take two to three weeks if the present conditions were maintained.

Rwanda has just completed a week of national mourning for victims of last year's carnage by Hutu extremists who targeted mostly Tutsis and moderate Hutus.

The bloodletting, which left at least 500,000 dead, began after the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed in a mysterious plane crash in April last year.

#### **Rights Group Criticizes Army for Incident**

*EA2304151695 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1115 GMT 22 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A French NGO [nongovernmental organization], the International Federation for Human Rights, FIDH, deplors, I quote, the violation of human rights in the camps by the Rwandan Patriotic Army.

The correspondent in the region told us about yesterday's incident in Kibeho where a small group of wrongdoers threw stones at the commander of a military patrol. When he fell down, they tried to finish him off. His escort shot and killed 16 people and injured 17.

In another incident, another group of displaced people armed with machetes attacked other displaced people. Two people were killed and 44 others injured. That occurred yesterday. Three of the criminals were apprehended and are currently being held by UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda].

Besides these incidents involving the two small groups, our correspondent tells us that the repatriation operation is progressing well and many are returning home on foot. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the director in the office of the president in the Ministry of Rehabilitation yesterday strongly criticized those who opposed the operation, declaring that they had concealed interests.

#### **13 Reported Dead in Gikongoro Camps**

*EA2104204695 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 21 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The operation to repatriate displaced people at the Gikongoro camps is proceeding, according to Ms. Christine Umutoni Nyinawumwami, the principal secretary of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, who visited the displaced in the camps yesterday and today to check on the progress of the operation. In her view, the operation is running smoothly. Yesterday, about 6,000 people went home, while about 10,000 people returned to their hills today. For the principal secretary, the crucial problem remains the lack of vehicles. She said if there were enough vehicles, the operation would take no more than two or three days. [passage omitted]

The principal secretary told our colleague Gaspard Musonera by telephone that although the operation is proceeding smoothly in general, an unfortunate incident took place in the camps today: A group of wrongdoers assaulted a soldier, who reacted by shooting 13 people dead, and wounding several others. [passage omitted]

On the possible duration of the operation to dismantle the camps, she said this is a government program that targets all camps for displaced people wherever they are in the national territory, and that if the transport problem is solved, the operation will not take long.

#### **UN Officials: 60 Killed in Kibeho 22 Apr**

*AB2204124295 Paris AFP in English 1207 GMT 22 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kigali, April 22 (AFP)—Between 50 and 60 people were killed and 200 injured Saturday [22 April] morning at a camp for displaced people in Kibeho, southwest Rwanda, UN officials said here.

Shots were fired, for an unknown reason, by soldiers from the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) surrounding the camp, which the government has decided to close. The deaths were the latest in a series of bloody incidents in the camp.

At least 10 people were killed in a general panic in the camp on Monday when the army took up position.

On Thursday night another 22 people were killed and 40 injured when troops opened fire after one of the residents apparently tried to steal a gun from a soldier.

The camp's population is Hutu, while the RPA is the army of the governing Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front that defeated Hutu forces in a brutal civil war last year.

#### **RPA Soldiers Reportedly Kill 'Hundreds'**

*AB2204163295 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 22 Apr 95*

[By Marie-Goretti Uwibambe]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Kigali, April 22 (AFP)— Hundreds of people, possibly as many as 1,000, were killed Saturday [22 April] when soldiers opened fire at a camp for displaced Hutus in southwestern Rwanda, a relief worker said Saturday.

Thousands of residents of the Kibeho camp, which sheltered more than 100,000, left and were moving toward the neighbouring village of Butare, said Anne Sophie Bonefeld of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). It was impossible to estimate the number of wounded, said Bonefeld in a telephone interview from Butare.

Initial reports from an ICRC team which managed to penetrate the camp Saturday afternoon said the victims died of bullet wounds or were crushed in a wave of panic which swept the camp. Some victims were also reported to have been struck by machetes.

According to aid agency sources, Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) soldiers opened fire when occupants of the camp, which the government has decided to close, tried to force their way through a security cordon surrounding the camp since Monday.

Earlier Saturday, a team of aid workers from the French humanitarian organisation Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) reported seeing around 100 bodies inside the camp, spokeswoman Samantha Bolton said in Nairobi. Earlier tolls put the number of dead at between 50 and 60, and later at 100.

The three large camps in southwestern Rwanda chiefly shelter members of the central African country's Hutu majority who fled after the Tutsi-led RPA ousted the former regime during Rwanda's bloody civil war last year.

Ethnic massacres, blamed largely on Hutu extremists, left more than a half million people dead. But the Rwandan Government says the camps house soldiers of the former regime who are planning guerrilla attacks, and has decided that the 200,000 displaced persons should be forced to return home.

Rwandan soldiers have surrounded all three camps and have evicted members of the Hutu majority who have been forced to live out in the open.

The deaths at the Kibeho camp were the latest in a series of bloody incidents there. At least 10 people were killed in a general panic in the camp on Monday when the army established its cordon around it.

On Thursday night another 22 people were killed and 40 injured when troops opened fire after one of the residents apparently tried to steal a gun from a soldier.

Rwandan Rehabilitation Minister Justin Murara told AFP Saturday morning the closing of the camps was proceeding as planned, although the operation had been delayed by heavy rain and the lack of adequate transportation to take the displaced persons home.

MSF criticised the conditions under which the camps were being dismantled in a statement published in Geneva on Saturday.

Stressing that the sanitary conditions in the camps were deteriorating quickly, and the spread of disease remained a real threat, the organisation said the camps remained "the only acceptable compromise in the effort at reaching a political solution enabling the safe return of the displaced persons." [passage omitted]

#### Prime Minister on Kibeho Killings

*LD2204195295 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1800 GMT 22 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Rwanda, there has been another massacre in the camp of Kibeho, in the southwest of the country, where some 30 refugees were killed at the beginning of this week. The Rwandan army suspects the people in the camp of hiding rebel soldiers allegedly preparing an offensive against the Kigali government. Isabelle Baechler reports:

[Baechler] They are once again packed together, frightened, without a shelter: Hutus who fled before the advance of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] army a year ago after they carried out a genocide numbering 100,000 in the Kibeho camp, in the former French Turquoise Zone. [passage omitted]

This Saturday morning, once again, some 100 Hutus are believed to have died in the stampede which followed the panic and also under the bullets of the RPF. The Red Cross goes as far as to say 1,000 people were killed. The Rwandan authorities have quite obviously denied that violence was deliberate:

[Begin Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, in English with superimposed French translation recording] I suppose there must have been a violent reaction on the part of the people in the camp. I think that the army retaliated in self-defense, and we are really sorry people in the camp were killed. What we are asking is for this operation to be able to continue peacefully. [end recording] [passage omitted]

#### Kibeho: Death Toll at 'Hundreds'

*LD2204225195 Paris Radio France International in French 2130 GMT 22 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Rwandan army opened fire again today in the camp of displaced people in Kibeho, in southwest Rwanda, in the former Turquoise Zone controlled by the French army last year. The latest death toll is very high: Hundreds of people were killed, thousands even, according to different sources. Chantal Lorho has more details on these very serious incidents:

[Lorho] [passage omitted] The Zambian contingent of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda could not at all keep up with the scale of events, Ismail Diallo, the UN force spokesman, admitted. As for humanitarian organizations, they are trying to monitor the evacuation of the

camp as best they can. Thousands of people have left Kibeho for the neighboring town of Butare. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] The camp of Kibeho, where there are some 80,000 members of the Hutu community, has been going through chaos since last night. The massacres which took place over the last few hours have led to a massive new exodus. Bernard Lapeyre, who is in charge of Medecins Sans Frontieres-France in Kigali, has more details:

[Begin recording] [Lapeyre] People are leaving on foot, under the supervision of the Rwandan Patriotic Army [APR]. They are harassed by the APR all the way to the communes they come from. The APR is now preventing large groups of people from forming in order to avoid the setting up of small satellite camps [words indistinct].

[Correspondent Karine Tourmente] The weather is pretty bad in the region just now, is it not?

[Lapeyre] Yes, this is the rainy season.

[Tourmente] Is it difficult for supplies to get through?

[Lapeyre] Supplies cannot get through just now because the International Committee of the Red Cross was supposed to start taking supplies today to the people who had been taken out of their shelters, but they were not able to have access to the zone with their trucks for security reasons. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Bernard Lapeyre, who was interviewed by Karine Tourmente.

Furthermore, Mr. Sharayah Khan, the special representative of the UN secretary general in Kigali, this evening condemned the fact that unarmed civilians were killed by the army as they were trying to escape from the camp for displaced people in Kibeho, in southwest Rwanda. Mr. Khan added that he was extremely shocked, I quote, by the high number of casualties. He expressed his concern to the Rwandan civilian and military authorities. This is what the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda, UNAMIR, says in a communique.

#### UN Reports 5,000 Dead in Kibeho

AB2304125595 Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 23 Apr 95

[By Marie-Goretti Uwibambe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kigali, April 23 (AFP)—Troops of the mainly-Tutsi Rwandan army fired mortars at displaced Hutus in the Kibeho camp massacre in southwestern Rwanda, a UN agency reported Sunday [23 April] as estimates of the dead ranged around 5,000 and hundreds wounded. Major Mark McKay, senior operations officer for the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) meanwhile reported fresh shooting at the camp around midday (1000 GMT) Sunday, less than a day after Saturday's massacre, but said he had no immediate details.

Several thousand refugees were still at the camp, which had housed more than 130,000, UNAMIR said, and staff working for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) were caring for 2,000 small children there who had lost their parents.

The army barred access to the camp to relief workers after the new outbreak of shooting on Sunday, but UN troops were already inside it, McKay said.

Relief agencies said tens of thousands of the refugees were on the road to Butare—about a six-hour walk—and that 12,000 of them were already in a football stadium there and another 7,000 at a way-station just outside the town. "Most of them haven't eaten for about five days, said Ray Wilkinson, Nairobi spokesman for the UNHCR. World Food Programme Spokeswoman Brenda Barton said aid agencies were giving the refugees high-protein biscuits and water. The road was "a river of people," she said. The army drove the more than 130,000 refugees at Kibeho out of their huts on Tuesday and herded them onto a hilltop, where they were living in the open with minimal food and water and no latrines.

That followed a government decision to close all the camps in the area and send their 250,000 inhabitants back to their home villages after screening out those responsible for massacres in last year's civil war, when Hutu extremists slaughtered more than half a million men, women and children, but lost to a Tutsi rebel army.

The troops also moved into other camps in the area, and Rwandan Radio reported seven people killed at the Ndagoo camp, which houses 40,000 refugees, as troops opened fire on "criminals" who tried to kidnap a soldier.

McKay, UN Special Representative Shaharyar Khan and the UN Civilian Police all put the death toll at Kibeho at around 5,000. McKay said his figure was based on a body-count by UN troops, but that it was not immediately clear how much of the camp they had covered, and that one of his sources had put the death toll as high as 8,000.

Accounts of the massacre were confused. UNAMIR said the troops opened fire on the Hutus as the refugees tried to break through their lines, but Wilkinson said "nervous" soldiers first opened fire with their automatic rifles as the refugees stampeded toward cover from a torrential rainstorm. He said the troops then came under small-arms fire themselves, and responded by firing heavy mortars into the crowd, causing many of the deaths.

"As the chaos spread, many people, mostly women and children," were trampled to death," he said, adding that a UNHCR field worker reported that she had seen "piles and piles and piles" of bodies.

Page told AFP that three hours after the first surge of violence some of the refugees tried again to break



through the army cordon, and that the soldiers retaliated by throwing grenades. Some corpses were also reported to bear machete scars.

McKay said UNAMIR troops were taking the worst of the wounded to hospitals by helicopter Sunday, and Page said a 200-strong company of Zambian UN troops was carrying out triage among the wounded and caring for 250 orphans. A 50-strong Australian medical team was also caring for the wounded, he said. Rwandan soldiers began burying bodies Sunday morning, Page said.

Jean-Francois Sangsue, chief delegate in Rwanda for the International Committee of the Red Cross, said quick burials were needed to prevent an outbreak of cholera.

In Copenhagen, Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, speaking before the news broke, justified the decision to close the camps, saying they had become military training camps for Hutu extremists. However speaking on Belgian television later in Brussels, he said an inquiry would be opened and that action would be taken against the army officers responsible for the killings if it was proved that they had acted deliberately rather than out of legitimate self-defence. "If it was self-defence, there is nothing to be said," he told RTBF television, though he found the high death toll "regrettable."

Ten refugees, mostly young children, were trampled to death when the soldiers moved in Tuesday and the crowd panicked, and another 22 were killed and 40 wounded when troops opened fire on Thursday night after one of the refugees apparently tried to steal a gun from a soldier. Relief workers expect the displaced Hutus to try to cross into neighbouring countries, which already shelter more than two million Rwandan Hutus in volatile and often violent camps where food is short as a result of a Rwandan blockade of aid convoys and "donor fatigue."

Wilkinson reported however that the UNHCR learned Saturday that the border with Burundi had been closed for about a week, and that the Burundians had forcibly repatriated 30 of 100 refugees who had crossed over. The UNHCR "deplored" the closure, he said, and was trying to prevent the other 70 from being returned.

The border is hard to police, as much of it is covered with thick forest.

The UN children's fund, UNICEF, was trucking emergency aid to the area Sunday, and WFP said it had plenty of food at Butare.

The UNHCR sent 40 buses and 30 trucks to help move the refugees.

#### 'Mountains of Dead Children' at Kibeho

LD2304163595 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 23 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] There have been more scenes of horror in Rwanda in the Kibeho refugee camp in the

southwest of the country, where Rwandan soldiers opened fire on refugees. Sources say that there are between 5,000 and 8,000 dead, most of them Hutu refugees. The first victims were shot dead, but most of them were trampled in the panic which followed. Listen to the account of this young woman who belongs to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda, who spoke to Pierre Billot:

[Begin recording] [Woman] I arrived in a UNICEF vehicle, and we tried to drive into the camp, but we could not get in because there were hundreds of corpses everywhere. The shooting went on throughout the day, but at 5 o'clock it started up again, they were shooting and shooting, like madmen [sentence as heard].

There are children everywhere, staying with their dead mothers. Of the hundreds of bodies I have seen, most were crushed by other people. Most of them were children. It was absolutely awful. There are mountains of dead children there. [end recording]

[Announcer] Tens of thousands of refugees have fled Kibeho camp today. More than 70,000 of them have taken to the roads again to escape the violence.

France and Belgium have expressed their consternation at this massacre. Paris is demanding that the guilty be punished, and Brussels has condemned the brutal and uncontrolled behavior of the Rwandan troops. Belgium, which administered Rwanda until 1962, deplores the growing climate of mistrust between Rwanda and the international community, which is threatening the reconstruction of a democratic and nonethnic Rwanda.

#### Kibeho Camp Deaths Revised Downward

LD2304215095 Paris Radio France International in French 2130 GMT 23 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The situation in Rwanda: The day after the violence in Kibeho camp in the southwest, the figure for the number of victims has reportedly been revised downward this evening. According to the United Nations, quoted by AP, the clashes between the army and the refugees apparently killed 2,000 people. Previous figures spoke of at least 5,000 people shot dead or trampled to death by the crowd.

Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu said this evening that these events must not call into question the policy of closing the refugee camps. [passage omitted]

Kibeho camp is practically empty this evening. Only a few days ago it was home to more than 100,000 people. [passage omitted]

#### Kibeho Camp Reported Calm, Tense

LD2304164995 Paris LCI Television in French 1600 GMT 23 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Rwanda—According to the United Nations, after a lot of shooting this morning, calm has returned to the Kibeho camp. Rwandan soldiers are at present leading nearly 80,000 refugees

toward the neighboring town of Butare—a veritable forced march. Listen to the report of a member of the UNHCR in Kigali, Qasim Dian:

[Begin Dian recording] I have just come from an emergency meeting of all the UN agencies. The report we were given is that the situation is calm but a little tense and early in the afternoon there was some shooting with light weapons. There are a lot of dead, obviously; there were also a lot of people seriously injured who have had to be evacuated. And the International Committee of the Red Cross, the UNHCR, the humanitarian agencies, are on the terrain. The situation is becoming ever calmer, but people are being asked to be very very prudent when they approach the camps.

A lot of these people, children, old people and women, have been wanting only to be told what to expect and wanting simply to be taken far away from there, because they have after all undergone two days of waiting in the rain for things to get organized, and so on. So, I can say without any doubt that a lot of these people only wanted to be taken far from here because it had become a place of nightmare, you might say. [end recording]

#### Radio Denies Reports of 'Massacres'

EA2304134095 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1115 GMT 23 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The operation to repatriate displaced people from the camps at Gikongoro is continuing. Our permanent correspondent in the region reports that the two camps at Kibeho and the camp at Ndago have now been emptied of all displaced people. Our correspondent on the spot has also criticized news being broadcast by foreign radios which speak of massacres. [passage omitted] According to a number of rumors doing the rounds in the other camps, Eric Kayihura [radio correspondent] adds, displaced people who have returned home have been killed. These rumors have destabilized the population, but calm has now been restored. In addition, the Butare prefecture is receiving many more displaced people who are then sent on their way to their places of origin. Officials say that all the administrative authorities have orders to receive them.

#### Camp 'Criminals' Cause Confrontations

LD2304081795 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0430 GMT 23 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The operation for the return of the displaced people, which started last Monday [17 April] continues, but with incidents. Criminals hiding in the camps are trying to resist the security forces, causing confrontations.

Last night, the criminals of the Kibeho camp attacked Rwandan soldiers on patrol. The attack was neutralized. Then the criminals started a fight in the camp using machetes, causing 35 deaths and injuries. Yesterday [as heard], the same group once again attacked the Rwandan army. The confrontation lasted more than one hour and

the toll remains unknown. It is known, however, that firearms were captured, including a machine gun used by the assailants.

In Ndago, which is another camp for displaced people, a group of criminals tried to kidnap a soldier by force. The soldier was carrying out an awareness campaign among the displaced people to bring about a peaceful return to their homes. His colleagues were forced to open fire to defend him. Seven people were killed in the confrontation, including three who died in the stampede.

We received this information from our regional correspondent, Eric Kayihura.

#### Group of Hutus Making 'Last Stand'

AB2304161395 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 23 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Nairobi, April 23 (AFP)—A group of some 200 Hutus—some of them armed—were making a last stand Sunday [23 April] at the Kibeho displaced persons' camp in southwestern Rwanda after a massacre on Saturday in which some 5,000 refugees were killed, a UN spokesman said in Nairobi.

Ray Wilkinson, spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said UNHCR field workers at the camp reported that the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan army had given the internal refugees until 6:00 p.m. (1600 GMT) to surrender. The hold-outs were near the Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF - Doctors Without Borders) hospital at the camp, he said.

UN military officers in Rwanda said many of the refugees who died Saturday were trampled underfoot after the soldiers opened fire at the camp, and that 1,500 to 2,000 were wounded. [passage omitted]

The troops also moved into other camps in the area, and Rwandan Radio reported seven people killed at the Ndago camp, which houses 40,000 refugees, as troops opened fire on "criminals" who tried to kidnap a soldier.

The UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda said the shooting at Kibeho on Saturday—rifle and rocket-propelled grenade fire—came after the refugees tried to break through an army encirclement, but Wilkinson said "nervous" soldiers started firing as the refugees stampeded to try to take shelter from torrential rain. The soldiers then opened up with heavy mortars after themselves coming under small-arms fire, he said.

#### Report on Behavior of Soldiers

AU2404081995 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 0500 GMT 24 Apr 95

[Telephone interview with Caritas aid worker Susanne Brezina in Rwanda by Werner Loew on 23 April—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] The massacre by the Tutsi army in a Hutu refugee camp in Rwanda the

day before yesterday, Saturday, continues to fill the world with shock and incomprehension. The first report by international relief organizations spoke of up to 8,000 dead. These terrible figures have now been revised downward. Today it is estimated that 2,000 people were killed in this terrible butchery. The Austrian Caritas aid organization is also working in this refugee camp. One of the aid workers, whom we know from many previous reports, is Susanne Brezina. On Saturday she and her colleagues had to leave the refugee camp for safety reasons. Yesterday, Sunday, they returned—to a virtually empty camp. About 150,000 refugees are on the move again.

Late yesterday evening my colleague Werner Loew reached Mrs. Brezina in Rwanda and first asked her what really happened on Saturday.

[Brezina] It was terrible. It was a real hunt for the people. The most atrocious thing was that the soldiers obviously found it fun and were grinning broadly while shooting at the people, at the children, the women, and the old people. It was simply disgusting.

[Loew] Mrs. Brezina, do you know more about how this horrible thing began? What triggered it?

[Brezina] Well, it had long been planned to close this camp. It was intended to redirect the food deliveries to the people's home villages, the people were to have been registered, loaded onto trucks, and taken home. All this would have been organized very well. Then the Army implemented this plan without any prior warning to the refugees. All the people in the camp where we work—150,000 people—were herded together in an area of about two square kilometers. They were detained there; they were surrounded by the Army, and no one knew what was to happen next. Were they supposed to be loaded onto trucks, were they supposed to return home on foot, or what else should happen to them?

Then, yesterday, things began very deliberately—the Army shot very deliberately into the crowd of refugees. This turned into a real hunt for the people. Anyone who tried to run away could expect to be gunned down. No one was spared. There are also very small children among the dead, four- to five-year-olds. There are also many children, pregnant women, and older people among the injured. It is really quite horrible.

[Loew] It is said that up to 8,000 people were killed in this massacre.

[Brezina] Well, we currently think that 5,000 were certainly killed, but there may have been far more, because in part the corpses cannot be found. Nor is it known what is happening at night. One can hear shooting at night, but it is very difficult to find out what is going on. For safety reasons no member of the relief organizations is permitted to remain in the camp overnight. We all go back to our base at night and return only the next day. However, it is also possible that far more people were killed, because I have heard from various sources that

people were killed and thrown into latrines or into trenches so that they cannot be seen at all.

[Loew] Now thousands and thousands of people are on the move again. Where are they going?

[Brezina] Well, at the moment they are on their way back to their home villages. Along the entire route to their home villages there are UN transports collecting exhausted people. Again and again there are children, older people, and women with children, who simply collapse because they are quite unable to continue walking.

#### **Kibeho, Ndago Camps Reported 'Empty'**

*EA2304134595 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1145 GMT 23 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The operation to resettle internally displaced persons in [word indistinct] Gikongoro is in progress. Our correspondent in that area says Kibeho and Ndago camps are virtually empty. At the same time, the correspondent refuted and criticized reports circulating in the international media that there are massacres currently being perpetrated against the displaced Rwandese. On the contrary, he says, there is a gang of armed people among the people who are being resettled which attacked the national army at around 1930 last evening. Consequently, 10 guns were recovered but the gang went away with one machine gun. The exchange of fire between the Rwandese Patriotic Army and the bandits prompted fright among the inhabitants and, as a result, people scattered, taking to the hills. [passage omitted]

#### **Government Officials React to Attacks in Camps**

##### **Twagiramungu Condemns Attacks**

*LD2304134595 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 23 Apr 95*

[Telephone interview of Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu on the Kibeho camp incident by RFI correspondent Quentin Dickinson in Brussels; date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Twagiramungu] We regret these conditions and if these acts were deliberate, we condemn them. But the information I am getting today is that attacks were carried out by former militias who were allegedly hiding in the camps, and that the military responded in legitimate defense. These cases of legitimate defense, however, went beyond the limits, since these figures are very high, are they not? And if there were attacks, it is obvious that also on the other side, on that of the military, let us say, some at least would have been killed. But so far, I have received no figures.

[Dickinson] Do these tragic events bring into question your policy of dismantling these camps?

[Twagiramungu] What is happening today is that the government is calling for the return of the refugees who are in Zaire and also in Tanzania. But it is very difficult

to be credible at this level if one cannot even manage to get those refugees, or rather those displaced persons, to return who are in the country itself. First of all, one would have to get those people to return who are in the country itself and then think of getting those to return who are outside the country. So, as far as we are concerned, we think that this operation should, in my opinion, continue. And we have to see to it that there are no Rwandans living in camps in Rwanda, and see to it that these camps do not constitute mini states within a state.

**Bihozagare: Massacre Numbers 'Exaggerated'**

*LD2304140695 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 23 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Rwandan Rehabilitation Minister Jacques Bihozagara believes that the figures given by the United Nations [for number of people killed at the Kibeho refugee camp] are exaggerated. As for the circumstances of the clashes, he stated that the Rwandan army acted in legitimate defense and could have done nothing other than to shoot into the crowd.

It has to be noted that the Rwandan head of state Pasteur Bizimungu has gone to Kibeho, accompanied by several military leaders.

**Prime Minister: Violence Will Be Punished**

*LD2304163295 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1500 GMT 23 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] What is the toll of the violence at the camp of displaced people in Kibeho in southwestern Rwanda? What is certain is that the toll is huge, although it is still imprecise. According to some sources, 8,000 people were killed; 5,000 according to the United Nations in Geneva. For Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, 4,000 people were killed. Listen to Mr. Twagiramungu, interviewed by Francois (Reichmans):

[Begin recording] [Twagiramungu] The figure of 4,000 people goes beyond anything we could expect, that is true. I imagine that inquiries will be carried out to find out whether it was really a case of self-defense, or whether these were deliberate acts. If they were deliberate acts, we condemn them, we cannot tolerate them.

[Reichmans] Will there be any sanctions if these were deliberate acts?

[Twagiramungu] Of course, why else would we carry out inquiries? We are carrying out inquiries so that those who committed these deliberate acts can be punished. If the soldiers reacted, it is because the government ordered them to go and see this operation through, but, if incidents took place, this was not the decision of the Army. It remains to be seen if the Army set out to kill 4,000 people, if the operation consists in killing people, or if the operation is to evacuate people, to take them from the camps and take them to their homes. [end recording]

[Announcer] Many displaced people have left the camp of Kibeho. They are quite obviously fleeing from the massacres. They are led by the Army, which says it sees this as a voluntary return to the villages these people come from. It is believed that 80,000 of them are currently on their way to the neighboring town of Butare. Even that exodus has claimed lives. Betty (Cleren) reports:

[Cleren] According to Medecins Sans Frontieres [MSF] teams accompanying those going on foot, many are dying on the way—some have not been able to eat for five days. Others are attacked by the locals. MSF says it is outraged by the conditions in which this movement is taking place, and rises up against the inability of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda forces to carry out their mission, which is to protect civilians.

In Belgium Foreign Minister Erik Derycke has strongly condemned, I quote, the brutal and uncontrolled attitude of Rwandan soldiers. Belgium, a former colonial power in Rwanda, considers that these events are taking place in an increasingly distrustful climate between Rwanda and the international community, a climate threatening the reconstruction of a democratic and non-ethnic country. Furthermore, Derycke urged the Kigali government to facilitate the work of the Red Cross and nongovernmental organizations.

**Prime Minister on Camp Massacres**

*LD2304172895 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 23 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Hutu refugee camp of Kibeho, in Rwanda, was the scene of a massacre as horrible and brutal as last year's genocide against the Tutsis. [passage omitted]

It must be added that tens of thousands of people are now wandering on the overcrowded roads of southwestern Rwanda. According to Medecins Sans Frontieres-Belgique, 80,000 people are on their way to the neighboring town of Butare, a forced march supervised by government soldiers. Having been without shelter or food and water for five days now, dozens of people are falling on the road out of exhaustion. This exodus is still claiming lives.

As for the toll of what happened in the camp itself, figures range from 4,000 to 8,000 dead—more than 5,000 according to a Medecins Sans Frontieres official on the ground, although he pointed out that these were not the latest figures, that the toll is expected to become heavier.

Four thousand dead: This is the figure given by the Rwandan prime minister, whom Francois Reichmans interviewed for us. Mr. Twagiramungu has promised sanctions against the guilty. At the same time, he tries to explain how such a situation could develop in the Hutu refugee camps:

[Begin recording] [Twagiramungu] In order to get a clear picture of the situation here, it may be useful to explain

that, first of all, the Rwandan Government cannot tolerate the existence of mini-states within the state forever.

[Reichmans] The mini-states are the camps of displaced people inside the country, are they?

[Twagiramungu] That is what I mean. These mini-states are refugee camps, and we would not like these refugee camps to be transformed into kinds of military or training camps.

[Reichmans] But eye-witness accounts show that the soldiers of the [Rwandan] Patriotic Army have deliberately shot at people who had not attacked them.

[Twagiramungu] According to information I have just received, there was actually some resistance to prevent people from leaving [the camp], from returning to their homes, and also in order to attack the soldiers. It is obvious that these soldiers...[pauses] If there are 4,000 dead, that goes beyond the scale one could expect for such an operation, and we can only regret this. I think that a mistake was made in the way the operation was managed, there is no doubt about that.

[Reichmans] You say a mistake was made. Is that not too weak a word when we know, for instance, that soldiers killed with bayonets those people who were trying to escape?

[Twagiramungu] Well, I have not been informed that people were killed with bayonets. If these were deliberate acts, we must condemn them.

[Reichmans] Many displaced people said in the reports we have seen that these were practically concentration camps?

[Twagiramungu] Well, concentration camps, that may be a slight exaggeration. Do people prefer to stay in concentration camps rather than go home? We do not agree with that expression. We did not want concentration camps to be created. It was rather people in the camps who wanted things...[pauses] concentration camps.

[Reichmans] Don't these violent acts reveal that the army is not under the authority, the control of the Rwandan Government?

[Twagiramungu] Look, the Rwandan Government would not have been able to go...[pauses] do anything else but to send people with the means, and who are under its orders. That means the army, inevitably. And what people tend to forget is that the operation was not ordered by the government only. It was after talks with some NGOs [nongovernmental organization]—including the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] and UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda]. So this was not a hidden operation, because this operation existed a long time beforehand, and it was initiated by the UNHCR. [end recording]

[Announcer] [passage omitted] The Rwandan Committee for the Respect of Human Rights and Democracy has called for the suspension of the operations aiming to close the camps.

### Cabinet Meets To Discuss Repatriation, Security

*EA2304162995 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1145 GMT 23 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The president of Rwanda, His Excellency Pasteur Bizimungu, yesterday presided over the cabinet meeting, a cabinet which discussed the current security situation throughout the country and the issue of setting up private radio stations in Rwanda.

On the issue of security, the cabinet members expressed satisfaction, noting that security has considerably improved all over the country. The cabinet meeting however deplored sporadic [word indistinct] incidents perpetrated by infiltrators from Rwandan refugee camps in neighboring countries.

On the question of the closure of internally displaced people camps in Gikongoro, the cabinet approved of the operations and yet requested soldiers policing the operations to do it carefully, so as not to cause problems. The cabinet observed with regret the behavior of some NGO's [nongovernmental organizations] discouraging internally displaced people from returning home.

Regarding the setting up of private radio stations in our country, the cabinet meeting refused to endorse the decision of the ad hoc commission which had approved of the opening of the Agatashya and Ubumwe [unity] radio stations, and thereby instructed the commission to provide further details on the reasons why the two particular stations should function.

### Zaire To Cooperate on Repatriation

*EA2204203095 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1115 GMT 22 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Mobutu's adviser on defense and security arrived in Kigali this morning. He was carrying a message from President Mobutu to his Rwandan counterpart, Pasteur Bizimungu. He was welcomed at Kanombe airport by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Dr. Anastase Gasana.

Mobutu's adviser declared that Zaire was ready to cooperate with the Rwandan Government to repatriate Rwandan refugees on its territory. Here is Mobutu's adviser being interviewed by Uwera Caritas of Rwandan television and Anicet Karege of Radio Rwanda:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified adviser] The problem caused by Rwandan refugees on our territory is one of the main concerns facing our national policy and security. As you well know, the eastern part of Zaire is a tourist region, and the huge presence of about 1 million people is destroying our ecology, which we regret very much.

In addition, it is creating social tension and security problems. That is why our first concern is that the Rwandan Government should do everything to take back Rwandan refugees from our territory.

[Unidentified correspondent] What would be the role of Zaire in the repatriation of the refugees which are in Zaire ?

[Adviser] Our role is that we already shelter them. We will try to put them at the disposal of the Rwandan Government for their repatriation, having sorted out the details of their rehabilitation. If other problems arise, Zaire is ready to cooperate with the Rwandan Government to solve them.

[Correspondent] The Zairian Government promised to return Rwandan property on your territory. No such moves have taken place. Why have these promises not been respected ?

[Adviser] It is not that these promises have not been respected. The problem has been brought up. It was agreed that experts from the two sides meet to solve all problems. That is just one of the many problems. There are also the problems of the repatriation of refugees, security, return of property. But, it so happens that things are not progressing with the experts.

I think that this is one of the things we must study, so that the commission can be set up, so that things move forward much faster. Zaire keeps its word but we cannot do so in a disorganized manner.

[Correspondent] Why is it that things are not progressing?

[Adviser] I said that the commission of experts who were supposed to meet to carry out the job had not yet done so. That is one of the reasons why I am here, so that things move forward.

We are in a region where there is a lot of tension. You are a journalist and you can see that the experts' meetings are not progressing. That is one of the main causes. Things should move.

[Correspondent] The Zairian Government promised to disarm the former Rwandan forces and separate soldiers from other refugees. Why has this, especially the separation of soldiers and other refugees, not so far been carried out?

[Adviser] Listen, you should not ask Zaire to assume the Rwandan Government's responsibilities. Zaire's problem is that it has to control people so that activities which harm Rwandans are not carried out from Zairian territory. That is the Zairian Government's responsibility, but judging who is right and who is wrong is not Zaire's responsibility.

We cannot accept the existence on our territory of people who use arms to attack Rwanda. There is something else that you should know: The border between Rwanda and Zaire is permeable, and the movement and control of people and goods is very difficult to achieve. [sentence as heard]

That is why Zaire, since the beginning of the events, and recently the three presidents, [Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire]—when they met in Gbadolite at President Mobutu's request—agreed that a security zone be created in Rwanda for the repatriation of Rwandan refugees under the supervision of the United Nations, to make sure that inside the zone the genocide's organizers are identified. In this way, if there are armed people, they will then be detected. As things stand at the moment, even the international community based in Zaire cannot do everything. The only solution is for the two governments of Rwanda and Zaire to make joint efforts for the return of refugees. The identification of the genocide's organizers will be carried out during the repatriation. Those who refuse to return for one reason or another will put themselves in the limelight. Then we shall apply international law to the situation.

[Correspondent] The Zairian Government recently accused the Rwandan Armed Forces of attacking the Birava camp. Did the Zairian Government have enough proof to make such an accusation?

[Adviser] I came to see the president. It is not suitable or proper to talk about all problems with the press. Let me first meet the president. I know my government's position, which I will forward to him. It is up to the Rwandan authorities to respond.

[Correspondent] Taking into account the permeability of the border between Zaire and Rwanda, it was requested that Rwandan refugees be moved away from the border. So far they are still at the border.

[Adviser] Madame, can you imagine Zaire moving more than 1 million people further inside Zaire? Would you be able to do this in your country? You try moving 1 million people 150 km. You are a journalist; you can work out what that means. [end recording]

#### **Refugees Return From Camps in Tanzania**

*EA2304151295 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1145 GMT 23 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reports from Kibungo say that Rwandese refugees who have been living in camps in Tanzania continue to return home.

On Friday [21 April] and Saturday, about 600 refugees from (Bunigi) and Benaco [in western Tanzania] camps returned to Rwanda. However, not many refugees in Benaco camp are willing to come back home since many of them participated in last year's genocide in Rwanda and are therefore afraid of justice.

The Tanzanian minister for internal affairs has confirmed that some Rwandese refugees in the Benaco camp are heavily armed. The returning refugees told our correspondent that, as they had a stopover at the Benaco camp, refugees from that camp stoned their vehicles as a protest against voluntary repatriation.

## Ethiopia

### Peacekeeping Force in Rwanda Replaced

*EA2104215395 Nairobi KNA in English 1443 GMT 21 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 21 Apr (KNA/PANA)—The last batch of Ethiopian peacekeepers sent to Rwanda last year returned home yesterday, ending an eight-month assignment to the troubled central Africa country. Following the turmoil which left several hundred thousand dead last year, Ethiopia sent in a contingent of some 800 peacekeepers to serve under UNAMIR, UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda.

The 280 peacekeepers, who arrived at Addis Ababa's Bole Airport, were met by the defense minister, Siye Abraha, who expressed the Ethiopian Government's satisfaction with the performance of the entire contingent.

Ethiopia has meanwhile sent a replacement contingent of 800 to Rwanda. Siye told a brief news conference that his country was happy to have contributed its share to Rwanda's uneasy peace. The Ethiopian peacekeepers lost one officer during their eight months in Rwanda. Capt Sereke Berhan Gebre Wahad, a medical officer, died in a road accident in August.

## Kenya

### Rwandan Envoy Expelled Until Killings 'Stopped'

*EA2304190295 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 23 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that the expulsion of a top Rwandan diplomat in Kenya would remain [in force] until the Government of Rwanda has sorted out the problems afflicting that country.

The president said the expulsion order will stand until the killing of innocent people was stopped and peace restored. President Moi was speaking after attending a church service at Africa Inland Church, Rongai, in Nakuru District. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Ezechiel Kirui of the same church.

The president said Kenya stood for peace for all people and warned that Africa faced the danger of exterminating their people through greed for power and selfishness. President Moi wondered why the international community, aid agencies and the media were only discussing the effects of the killings in Rwanda and avoiding the root cause of the killings. He said it was regrettable that some people competed for leadership positions even at the expense of human life and asked how one would enjoy being a leader in a country deprived of human beings.

President Moi, at the same time, criticized some British Labor MP's who are campaigning against Kenya in their Parliament and asked them not to interfere in Kenya's

internal affairs. He said British interests in Kenya were only safeguarded by the goodwill of the Kenyan people but cautioned that such interests would be jeopardized if the British did not respect Kenyans. [passage omitted]

## Uganda

### Government Expels 11 Sudanese Diplomats

*AB2104113495 Paris AFP in English 1116 GMT 21 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kampala, April 21 (AFP)—Uganda announced Friday [21 April] that it had ordered 11 Sudanese diplomats to leave the country in order to cut Sudan's mission here to the same size as the Ugandan Embassy in Khartoum.

The move will reduce the number of Sudanese diplomats in Kampala to five, a Foreign Ministry statement said.

Embassy First Secretary Hassan Mohamadan, military attache Lieutenant Colonel Hayder el Hadi and two other senior diplomats were given 48 hours to leave Uganda. The other diplomats were given up to two weeks to leave, the statement said.

Last week Uganda expelled another Sudanese diplomat, Awad Mohamed Husssein, accusing him of engaging in activities incompatible with his diplomatic status.

Sudan retaliated by expelling Geoffrey Kabushenga, an advisor at the Ugandan Embassy in Khartoum.

The two countries accuse each other of backing rebel groups in each other's territory.

Both governments have said they were committed to a peaceful settlement of their differences despite the mutual distrust.

Libya is currently involved in efforts to reconcile the two countries and officials from both sides met last month in the Libyan capital, Tripoli and pledged not to interfere in each other's internal affairs.

### Sudan Asked To Reduce Embassy Staff

*EA2204203595 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 21 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Government of Uganda has decided that there should be an equal number of representatives with regard to the Uganda Embassy staff in Khartoum and the Sudanese Embassy staff in Kampala.

According to a press release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Uganda Embassy in Khartoum will have not more than five officials, including the ambassador. The press release says that the Uganda Government has requested the Sudan Embassy in Kampala to reduce its representation from 19 diplomats to a number not exceeding five.

The Sudan mission is expected to do this within 14 days, effective from 20 April 1995. The release adds that the

government of Uganda is still committed to the policy of good neighborliness and mutually beneficial relationship with the Sudan.

#### **Diplomatic Relations Severed With Sudan**

*EA2304154795 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 23 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Good evening, this is a special announcement from the office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs read by Samuel Mwanguzi. The Government of the Republic of Uganda has broken diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of the Sudan with effect from today, Sunday, 23 April 1995.

This decision has been announced by the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda, this afternoon.

The minister explained that the Government of Uganda has been forced to take this action because of the past activities compromising the security of Uganda by the diplomatic staff of the Embassy of the Sudan and lack of serious efforts by the Sudan Government to improve relations between our two countries. This decision to cut off diplomatic relations was conveyed to the Sudanese ambassador, His Excellency (Inayat 'Abd-al-Hamid Muhammad), by the acting permanent secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at a meeting held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this afternoon.

Accordingly the staff of Uganda Embassy in Khartoum have been recalled and those of the Sudanese Embassy in Kampala asked to leave as soon as possible. Details of the statement will be transmitted later.

#### **Tanzanian Radio Reports Rebel Killings**

*EA2304150395 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 0400 GMT 23 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rebels in Uganda have killed 82 civilians they abducted in northern Uganda three days ago.

A Ugandan military officer said yesterday that President Yoweri Museveni was briefed about the killings and he expected that an official statement will be issued later. Seven of the dead were wives of soldiers abducted by the rebels near the northern town of Gulu. The officer said

the women's bodies were found shot dead a few kilometres away and other bodies were found on the bank of a river.

The rebels earlier yesterday attacked a military outpost near the border with Sudan, killing at least eight members of the Ugandan security forces.

#### **'More Than 150' Reported Dead**

*EA2404112995 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1900 GMT 23 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The dean of the diplomatic corps in Uganda, High Commissioner Joshua W. Oponga of Tanzania, has told the people of Atiak in Kilak County, Gulu District, that the massacre of more than 150 people is a tragedy of unimaginable proportions. The high commissioner was today addressing families, relatives, and friends of the murdered, who were gathered at the site of the massacre where the bodies have been given a temporary burial. [passage omitted]

Mr. Oponga led a team of diplomats accredited to Uganda, who toured Atiak Trading Center, which was attacked by rebels of Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army on Thursday [20 April] this week. [passage omitted]

Several people who managed to escape narrated their personal experiences and described what they had seen. They spoke of burning houses and well-armed young women and men, who numbered more than 200, and who wore uniforms that were later identified as Sudanese uniforms. Mrs. Betty Bigombe informed the gathering in Atiak that, so far, 155 people have been confirmed dead. [passage omitted]

Earlier, the envoys were shown the homeguard unit which was attacked by the rebels before they attacked the trading center. The envoys were also briefed by Division Commander Brigadier Shef Ali and the CGR [Central Government Representative] for Gulu about what took place on Thursday. [passage omitted]

Brigadier Shef Ali informed the envoys that the rebels crossed into Atiak from Sudan. He said that the rebels were clad in Sudanese Army uniforms and were carrying military weapons and ammunition clearly obtained from Sudan. [passage omitted]



**Weekly Criticizes Support for 'Big Five' on NPT**  
*MB2104114395 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 21-27 Apr 95 p 2*

[Report by Gaye Davis]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa has been accused of turning its back on the Third World and cosyng up to the United States by supporting the Big Five powers in their bid to hold on to their nuclear bombs.

This week Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo backed the Big Five—the United States, Russia, China, France and the United Kingdom—at the United Nations nuclear non-proliferation summit.

Foreign policy analyst Peter Vale, professor of Southern African studies at the University of the Western Cape, said South Africa had “buckled under United States’ pressure” and warned there would be “a great deal of disquiet within the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)”.

Director of South Africa’s Group for Environmental Monitoring David Fig said the decision called the independence and integrity of South Africa’s foreign policy into question. He slammed foreign policy decision-makers for failing to consult South Africans saying: “Our new leaders are becoming indistinguishable from the old in their adherence to the foreign policy prescriptions of the rich and privileged countries.”

Countries within the NAM wanted the treaty conditionally extended for a fixed period only in order to pressure the Big Five—to fully implement its provisions. Particularly, they wanted an end to failures and delays in implementing Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] provisions which would see nuclear powers fully committed to disarming, to giving non-nuclear countries proper guarantees for their own security and to enabling the transfer of peaceful nuclear technology.

South Africa was seen as having particular influence on the issue as the world’s first country to unilaterally and voluntarily dismantle its own nuclear weapons programme.

Nzo’s address this week to 178 nations gathered at the United Nations for the NPT review conference effectively dashed any hopes of South Africa’s support for the NAM position.

Nzo acknowledged the NAM countries’ criticisms of the treaty were valid. He urged that the NPT be strengthened in order to ensure nuclear powers did more to meet NPT obligations and suggested proposals for doing so. But he said the proposals should not be made conditions for the NPT’s extension, saying the treaty itself could be weakened if they were.

He said South Africa was making the proposals in the interests of the greatest possible consensus among treaty states. But critics believe United States threats to withhold nuclear co-operation with South Africa if it went with the NAM countries lie behind the decision.

Vale said: “This foreign policy decision will be seen to be one made by whites in the interests of a world in which white interests are protected and defended. It does not reflect what the majority of people feel about the issue—South Africa’s people have not been consulted at all,” he said.

It was ridiculous to defend the decision as necessary in the interests of North-South bridge-building Vale said. “This is a very privileged club which is now licensed to get more nuclear capacity while those outside it are forced to resort to illicit ways of developing a nuclear capacity. In a sense it is an apartheid treaty—some countries are in and some are out.”

Said Fig: “We are submitting to extreme pressure exerted by the United States to conform to its desires.”

South Africa had failed to use the moral ground it acquired when it became the world’s first country to unilaterally and voluntarily dismantle its own nuclear weapons arsenal.

Fig said the decision contributed to the inherent instability of the NPT by putting certain key countries within the NAM outside the agreement. He criticised foreign policy decision-makers for failing to submit South Africa’s position to public debate. “We need a new approach to decision-making not a reproduction of the old alternating system.”

The decision was “a severe setback for alliances being built between South Africa, its southern African partners and the Non- Aligned Movement. The position plays into the hands of the existing nuclear weapons states particularly the United States which knows the extension of the treaty makes no significant demands on the weapons states, to reduce their existing arsenals.

“The non-aligned countries need strong evidence of good faith in the nuclear weapons’ states’ willingness to disarm before they can agree to participate in such an unequal non-proliferation regime.”

This was why South African officials proposed a compromise position of a rolling extension at a preparatory conference in January, Fig said. “This compromise would have opened the way for the resolution of the inequalities in the spirit of global non- proliferation.”

But ANC MP Rob Davies, a member of the parliamentary portfolio committee on foreign affairs, said: “It’s a complicated question. There is an unevenness in the process and some Third World countries were seizing on this in order to be able to create nuclear arsenals themselves. I’m not sure this is the direction we should be going in. We should really be trying to close the loopholes which allow other countries to develop arsenals. There are advantages in South Africa, which has abandoned its own nuclear programme, taking a stand against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. My only reservation is the indefinite extension (of the NPT) does freeze the status quo as far as existing nuclear powers are concerned.”

THE WASHINGTON POST this week reported that United States ambassador to South Africa Princeton Lyman delivered a demarche to Nzo on March 10 which warned a vote against the unconditional extension by South Africa would undermine "mutual interests" and affect Washington's view of South Africa's nonproliferation credentials.

The newspaper said the demarche also noted the United States had supported South Africa's membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group—an exclusive group of nations generating nuclear power controlling technology sales.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Coen Snyman could not confirm the demarche. He said the issue had a long history with "lots of communication between South Africa and the United States. President Clinton wrote to President Mandela about it".

#### **Winnie Mandela Released From Hospital**

*MB2404113995 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1055 GMT 24 Apr 95*

[Report by Elias Maluleke]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—Winnie Mandela was on Monday discharged from the Linksfield Park hospital in Johannesburg where she was admitted for medical tests last Tuesday, a clinic employee said.

The staffer said Mrs Mandela, former deputy minister for art, culture, science and technology, was discharged at 10.30 AM.

Mrs Mandela was admitted to the clinic for tests after becoming ill at her home last Monday. Doctors at the clinic found Mrs Mandela was suffering from a severe electrolyte imbalance which was affecting her kidney function, blood pressure and blood sugar.

Linksfield Matron Judy Cooke confirmed Mrs Mandela had been discharged and was fine. Ms Cooke said she was not in position to give details on whether Mrs Mandela would be required to return to the clinic for further tests or treatment.

She said no further statement concerning Mrs Mandela would be released by the clinic.

According to two SAPA sources at the clinic, who asked to remain anonymous, Mrs Mandela was fetched by members of her family. She was seen off by Ms Cooke and other hospital staff.

Mrs Mandela was visited at the clinic by her daughters, sons-in-laws and grandchildren.

The African national congress and hospital authorities said this was her wish. She was however sent flowers by her estranged husband President Nelson Mandela, Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale and other members of the ANC.

It was not clear when Mrs Mandela would resume her seat in the National Assembly for the first time since her sacking as deputy minister.

Mr Mandela has not given any reasons for the sacking, except to say that it was for "good governance". Mrs Mandela is expected to return to her home in Orlando West, Soweto.

#### **Brigitte Mabandla Sworn as Minister Second Time**

*MB2104152095 Johannesburg SAFm Radio Network in English 1400 GMT 21 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The new deputy minister of arts, culture, science and technology, Ms. Brigitte Mabandla, has been sworn in for a second time. This follows Mrs. Winnie Mandela's reappointment and her subsequent dismissal and resignation at the weekend. President Nelson Mandela expressed the hope at this morning's swearing-in ceremony in Pretoria that there would be no more obstacles in Ms. Mabandla's way. The president is also reported to have sent a bouquet to the Linksfield Clinic in Johannesburg where Mrs. Mandela is being treated.

#### **IFP National Council Holds 'Crucial' Meeting**

*MB2104204895 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 21 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] National Council is at present holding a crucial meeting to decide the party's future in the government and its continued participation in the constitution-writing process. This meeting began a few hours ago in Ulundi. Veronica van der Westhuizen reports:

Approximately two weeks ago the IFP gathered here in Ulundi to discuss its participation in the Constitutional Assembly. The National Council decided then that the party would withdraw all its members from the Constitutional Assembly. This decision was taken after no progress was made over the international mediation issue. Earlier tonight members of the National Council arrived in Ulundi again after a dispute on international mediation. Tonight's meeting is a crucial one. Here, behind closed doors, the council will decide if it will suspend its participation in government. It is also expected that the IFP will reconfirm its suspension of activities in the Constitutional Assembly. The IFP could also decide to strengthen its power at provincial level by appointing national ministers at provincial level. These speculations arise from the fact that all parties could revise their national and provincial lists in May. The meeting is also a crucial one for the fragile peace and reconciliation in the country, and specifically in Kwa-Zulu/Natal.

#### **Buthelezi Warns Against ANC-Written Constitution**

*MB2204173395 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 22 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Newcastle April 22 SAPA—South Africa's constitution-making process had reached

a deadlock, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi told an IFP rally at Utrecht near Newcastle on Saturday [22 April].

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio News reports Mr Buthelezi, who is also home affairs minister, said the African National Congress had chosen to write the constitution on its own, through its unwillingness to allow international mediation to take place. He warned that a constitution written without consensus would fail.

Mr Buthelezi said it was essential that the Kingdom of KwaZulu-Natal be restored as a primary government and the people of the region be allowed to shape their own destinies. He reiterated the position of the region's chiefs that they would not participate in the local government elections unless the issue of international mediation was resolved. However, he encouraged the people to register for the November elections.

#### **IFP Plans Anti-Government Protest March in Durban**

*MB2304174495 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1502 GMT 23 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban April 23 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) plans to commemorate the April 27 elections by taking to the streets of Durban to protest their dissatisfaction with the government, an IFP announcement said on Sunday.

Lindelani branch leader Mandla Shabalala said the March will depart from Curries Fountain Stadium and will be in opposition to the African National Congress's "joy of freedom" April 27 commemoration.

#### **IFP Supporters Urged 'To Mobilize' Against Government**

*MB2304163695 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1229 GMT 23 Apr 95*

[Report by Micel Schnehage]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban April 23 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader and home affairs minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Sunday [23 April] urged his supporters to "mobilise" against central government to drive home the issue of international mediation. Mr Buthelezi was addressing about 4,000 supporters at the King Goodwill Zwelithini Stadium in Umlazi, south of Durban.

Speaking briefly to journalists during Mr Buthelezi's address, IFP national spokesman Dr Ziba Jiyane said the mobilisation could take the form of mass action such as marches and rallies to keep the issue of international mediation on the "public agenda".

On April 19 last year an agreement on international mediation was signed between the IFP, the African National Congress and the National Party over issues including the powers of the provinces in terms of a new constitution and

the future of the Kingdom of KwaZulu/Natal and its King Goodwill Zwelithini. The IFP suspended its participation in the Constitutional Assembly on April 8 this year until international mediation takes place.

In a lengthy address outlining events which led to the impasse, Mr Buthelezi warned that South Africa was facing a crisis deeper than the one facing the country before the IFP's decision to participate in last year's April 27 election. The agreement paved the way for the IFP's participation.

Mr Buthelezi said: "A year ago, we were faced with a very serious crisis of enormous proportions which was caused by the fact that the National Party and the ANC/SACP (South African Communist Party) alliance were trying to impose on the rest of the country an unjust, unfair, authoritarian and central constitutional settlement. After one year it seems that we are back to exactly where we were at that time, and that actually in many respects the present situation is much worse than that which we had to face a year ago. At this point, our final victory in the struggle depends on the mobilisation of the people against the prevarication and arrogance of the ANC- controlled central government. KwaZulu/Natal must rise and resist the central government...which has given a clear indication of pursuing plans from which great evil will arise".

Dr Jiyane said, however, the call for mobilisation was not a call to take up arms, but could include peaceful mass action.

Despite the IFP's pull-out from the Constitutional Assembly Mr Buthelezi urged supporters to register for the November 1 local government elections, adding "registering does not necessarily mean voting, but anyone who does not register is someone who does not have a vote".

The amakhosi (traditional leaders) in the province have vowed not to participate in the elections until the issue over international mediation was resolved.

#### **ANC 'Happy' To Meet IFP To Seek Agreement**

*MB2104141395 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1251 GMT 21 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria April 21 SAPA—The African National Congress would be "quite happy" to go into a "bosberaad" [bush summit] with the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] to seek an agreement on the constitution-making process, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said on Friday.

"We are open to any proposals," he told a press briefing at the Union Buildings in Pretoria. Mr Mbeki was commenting on the IFP's threat to withdraw from the Constitutional Assembly over the issue of international mediation. A final decision on the matter was expected to be taken by the central council of the IFP in Ulundi on Friday.

Asked whether an IFP withdrawal would be a crisis, Mr Mbeki said: "Not really. We want them to participate in this process and the ANC would be quite happy to go into a

bosberaad with the IFP to discuss whatever matter they want to discuss and to see what agreements can be reached."

No party had a two-thirds majority in the Constitutional Assembly, which meant the ANC could not impose an agreement on anybody. "So the ANC is obliged to negotiate and obliged to negotiate with the IFP as with the other parties," Mr Mbeki said.

He added it was "not the correct thing" for the IFP to try to manufacture a crisis when it demands were not met. This would not stop the constitution-making process.

One would expect the IFP to be sensitive and not create a climate of crisis. "If there is a crisis every day in KwaZulu/Natal nobody should complain about no jobs being created in that province. It doesn't make sense to create this sort of crisis climate."

Mr Mbeki said agreeing to the IFP's demands for international mediation would amount to taking the constitution-making process outside the constitutional assembly.

This would exclude some of the elected parties in the assembly, expecting them to rubber-stamp a constitution which had been negotiated without their participation.

Mr Mbeki said there had been "no shift" in the ANC's viewpoint on the matter.

#### ANC Reacts to IFP Affirmation of Assembly Boycott

##### Mandela on IFP's Withdrawal

MB2404103195 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1005  
GMT 24 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] attempts to undermine democracy by boycotting the Constitutional Assembly were bound to fail, President Nelson Mandela said on Monday.

Speaking at a Foreign Correspondents Association breakfast briefing on Monday, he said experience over the past months had shown South Africa's leaders capable of finding solutions to problems.

"All South Africans prefer to see their leaders expressing their views peacefully...Any approaches taken, such as international mediation, should result from such rational discussion rather than blackmail."

Consensus among political parties on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was a major achievement and a "towering" example showing that South Africa's democracy was firmly rooted and guaranteed a permanent future.

The fundamental rights and freedoms contained in the interim constitution opened great possibilities for healthy national debate. This would pressure leaders, particularly those who sought to resist change, to co-operate.

An abiding commitment to democratic freedoms and human rights was the best antidote against attempts to undermine change.

South Africa was moving forward with confidence, realising economic growth underpinned by the revival of manufacturing, investor confidence, progress in RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] projects and a firm commitment to fiscal discipline.

"It is quite true that the poor, the homeless, the landless and the jobless want a speedy end to their wretched conditions. But it is inaccurate to assume that they believe that such an outcome can be achieved in one fell swoop."

Much time had to be spent planning the provision of services, naturally delaying visible results for the poor.

Mistakes had been made by the government over the past year. "We have more often than not erred on the side of caution: be it on socio-economic questions or on constitutional matters."

The government's campaign to deal with lawlessness, crime and anarchy aimed to resolve genuine grievances through negotiations and debate, but contrived grievances would be firmly acted against.

Effecting fundamental transformation through constitutional and legal means also entailed that those doing the transforming should master the art of governance, Mr Mandela said.

#### ANC Says Decision 'Unfortunate'

MB2204195995 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1914  
GMT 22 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg April 22 SAPA—The African National Congress on Saturday [22 April] repeated its call to the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] to rejoin the Constitutional Assembly, but warned that the IFP's exclusion would not affect the constitution-making programme or its timetable. The ANC was reacting to the IFP's reaffirmation on Friday of its earlier decision to suspend its participation in the Constitutional Assembly.

The IFP's decision was "unfortunate", the ANC said in a statement in which it made clear that "the majority of participating parties" had committed themselves to drawing up the constitution "within the given time-frames".

The ANC rejected "threats of violence and instability by the IFP", adding that the IFP was trying to extract political gains outside the Constitutional Assembly. "We find such threats irresponsible, particularly when made by government officials who are supposed to help promote the peace and reconciliation processes which are the founding blocks of the very government they purport to serve."

KwaZulu/Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose said on Friday the IFP was still willing to "explore" Deputy President F W de Klerk's proposal that a new task team be established to deal with international mediation and to define its terms of reference.

The IFP proposed that professor Washington Okumu, a Kenyan who drafted the April 19 agreement on mediation between the IFP, the ANC, and the National Party

last year, be appointed as an independent and objective mediator to assist the task team.

The ANC said it was the responsibility of the IFP to help the mediation process by identifying the terms of reference for this process. Issues such as the role of the Zulu king and the powers and functions of the provinces remained matters under the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Assembly and the KwaZulu/Natal Legislature, the ANC said. "Any attempt to emasculate the Constitutional Assembly and the KwaZulu/Natal Legislature by discussing and reaching consensus on these issues outside this process is undemocratic and cannot find support from the ANC."

The ANC was committed to an amicable resolution of the issue of international mediation with all interested parties and would continue to do everything in its power to ensure the constitution-making process was as inclusive as possible. "To this end, we call on the IFP leadership to return to their rightful place in the Constitutional Assembly and subject their views to the democratic process."

**Nelson Mandela Addresses Foreign Correspondents**  
*MB2404070595 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0612*  
*GMT 24 Apr 95*

[Address by President Nelson Mandela at a breakfast meeting of the Foreign Correspondents' Association on 24 April; place not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Chairperson of the Foreign Correspondents' Association; members of the association; distinguished guests.

I should start off by apologising for the late cancellation of Friday's appointment. I do appreciate and sincerely regret the inconvenience—especially when one is dealing with a profession in which timing is as important as content. As Scott MacLeod of TIME magazine will tell you, Friday's programme did not lend itself to such an engagement.

But I should also commend you for one thing. Never, in the few months in office, have I faced such pressure from my staff. Given their insistence, with all my protestations, I even started to wonder where their allegiance lay!

On a more serious note: As we approach 27 April, South Africa Freedom Day, it is crucial that we reflect on the elusive concepts of allegiance and freedom. These are things that we, South Africans, have started to take for granted. This is perhaps because we have a government that has moved with speed to eschew symbolism, and start dealing with the urgent socio-economic questions facing the nation.

A common allegiance is what helps define a nation. You either have divided loyalties on fundamental questions or an overwhelming sense of pride and belonging. A nation-state without this attribute exists only in name. It survives by coercion and subterfuge. It is a time-bomb waiting to implode upon itself.

Such was South Africa under apartheid. Loyalties were premised on racial factors. Being South African filled many with shame. Destruction of the state was high on the agenda of the majority.

The goodwill that the nation as a whole evinces today; its unity; its adherence to common fundamental political and economic objectives and many other issues—all these characterise a nation that has awoken from the slumber of barbaric self-destruction; a nation ready to tackle its problems.

Virtually all parties, structures of civil society, individuals at various levels of the social ladder, all owe allegiance to this new state. They all seek to achieve the central objective of reconstruction and development. The government of national unity represents this. More importantly, it also manifests itself in such forums as the national economic, development and labour council, where sectors with often contradictory aims strive together to find common ground and pursue the national interest.

It is given to our generation to marvel at this achievement. Future historians will be better placed to accurately identify the chemistry that made it possible. The one confident conclusion that we can make is that the time for real change had come to pass. South Africa was ripe for democratic revolution.

I have decided to use the word "revolution" deliberately; because the changes—the transformation—that we have to introduce now, are no less fundamental or thoroughgoing than in circumstances where the transition could have been extracted by other means.

But what our peculiar situation does, is to impose certain obligations on the transformers. The ripe moment that made it possible for the old regime to accept fundamental change also means that transformation should be accomplished not by decree; but through democratic constitutional and legal means.

And one thing is clear: Lasting change is possible and even preferable in a situation in which the countervailing tendencies can openly challenge one another in a situation of peace and freedom.

Individuals are better off to assess their long-term interests and to choose preferable options, in a situation in which a culture of human rights is being established and consolidated. The deepening of democracy, which this transformation is in part about, does not have to await a debilitating conflict.

We therefore pride ourselves with the progress that we have made, firstly, with the fundamental rights and freedoms contained in the interim constitution. Freedoms of expression, the media, religion, association and so on reflect the formal part of the task. But we are determined that the government at all its levels should act in an open manner and be made to account when it fails to do so.

This opens up great possibilities for healthy national debate, the kind of engagement which itself puts pressure on leaders, especially those who seek to resist change, to co-operate.

We are therefore confident that the new constitution that will emerge from the democratically-delected constitutional assembly will widen and deepen these freedoms rather than the other way around.

To come back to the question of allegiance to the new democratic order: Actions that seek to undermine this order, through, for instance, boycotting its primary institutions, such as the legislature and the constitutional assembly, are bound to fail. Rather, all South Africans prefer to see their leaders expressing their views peacefully within the ambit of these bodies.

Any approaches taken, such as international mediation, should result from such rational discussion rather than blackmail.

To assert that fundamental change is preferable through constitutional and legal means, does not mean that there are no problems which tend to hamper such change. What it can mean is that some of those who fear change could seek to mobilise against it surreptitiously. It does also mean that measures to accommodate the old order could put a brake on what is urgently and absolutely necessary.

But experience over the past months has shown that South Africa's leaders are capable of finding solutions to such problems. The conclusion that we come to again and again is that an abiding commitment to democratic freedoms and human rights is the best antidote against attempts to undermine change.

It is in this context that the campaign of the government to deal with lawlessness, crime and anarchy should be seen. Where there are genuine grievances, these are then dealt with in negotiations and rational debate. Where the purpose is something else, this is easily exposed.

Effecting fundamental transformation through constitutional and legal means also means that the transformers should master the art of governance.

Firstly, it means speedy action to bring light to all the nooks and crannies of the old order; and consign all negative practices to the dustbin of history. This is the best route to lasting reconciliation.

And the fact that all significant bodies of political opinion have reached consensus on the issue of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is a major achievement; one towering example that our democracy is firmly rooted and it is guaranteed a permanent future.

Secondly, it requires deliberate expedition to put in place the legislative framework necessary for transformation to take place. This is an issue that we are grappling with, both at the level of the executive and the legislature. The result is that, while much progress has been made in planning, it has naturally taken time before visible results are seen across the board.

In the next few days, we will be making comprehensive public reviews in this regard. Suffice it here to say that South Africa is moving forward with confidence. The economic growth that is underpinned by the revival of manufacturing; the confidence of investors; progress in RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] projects; steps taken toward even more fundamental reprioritisation of public spending; a firm commitment to fiscal discipline—all these and much more, inspire confidence within society as a whole.

By saying this, one is also contesting the view that there is discontent and restiveness among certain communities about the pace of change. It is quite true that the poor, the homeless, the landless and the jobless want a speedy end to their wretched conditions. But it is inaccurate to assume that they believe that such an outcome can be achieved in one fell swoop. To conclude that they do not appreciate the efforts being made, and that they demand everything now, is in fact to question their reasoning faculties.

Of course, while this is our firm conclusion from interaction with the people; this does not mean that we should take them for granted. Thus the government will always strive to speed up the pace of change.

The positive picture one has painted is not meant to discount the fact that we may have made mistakes. Certainly, some of the weaknesses we have identified were of our own making. Yet, one can safely say that, we have more often than not, erred on the side of caution: be it on socio-economic questions or on constitutional matters.

Above all, whatever mistakes we may have made, cannot subtract from the sea-change in the South African body politic. A new South African civilisation is in the making.

In conclusion, I should say that I have chosen to reflect on general matters because the detail belongs elsewhere.

But I do hope that I have left you with some food for thought; and thus made a humble contribution to the review features and documentaries dedicated to our first anniversary. I am confident that the discourse on the screens and leader pages, at least in this period, will leave South Africa and the world the richer.

I thank you.

#### Registration Deadline for Local Elections Extended

ME 44695 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1111  
GI 020 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text]—Johannesburg April 22 SAPA—The voter registration deadline for the November local elections was on Saturday [22 April] extended to June 5 to get more South Africans to register for the country's first all-race local polls.

And a decision by the Inkatha Freedom Party not to return to the Constitutional Assembly would not affect election preparations, Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer told a press conference.

About 40 per cent of potential voters, almost eight million people, would have registered by April 28, the previous registration deadline. This was "nothing short of spectacular but still insufficient", he said.

The extension was made possible by separating the completion of voters' rolls from demarcation of wards for the election.

Census population maps from the Home Affairs Department and Central Statistical Service would now be used to plan the elections, instead of relying on voters rolls.

No special voting would be allowed as this was "technically impossible", said Local Government Elections Task Group Co-Chairman Frederick van Zyl Slabbert. This means no vote for prisoners, emergency services workers and those out of the country on polling day.

Registration of prisoners would however put them on the voters roll for future elections and allow voting by those released before November.

Registration has picked up well in rural and urban areas, with over 40 per cent of voters already registered in six of the nine provinces.

Election organisers are investigating whether registration forms were being withheld in KwaZulu/Natal, which has lagged behind in the registration process, Mr Meyer said. "We will take the necessary steps to ensure registration goes ahead, even if intimidation occurs."

In some areas, registration had jumped by up to 10 per cent a week. Ottosdal in Northwest Province had 100 per cent registration by Saturday, with 70 per cent in East London and 63 per cent in Cape Town. The pace of registration in the Eastern Cape has picked up following co-operation from traditional leaders. Deputy Provincial Affairs Minister Valli Moosa said 55 per cent of rural people in the Northern Transvaal had already registered, which was "phenomenal" considering the province's lack of infrastructure.

Discussions are under way with government departments to establish thousands of additional registration points in state buildings, schools, clinics and post offices. Banks were also being asked to assist with registration.

"There is no reason why the election can not be approached with confidence." Mr Meyer said.

The Cabinet is giving favourable consideration to whether public servants should be allowed to stand as candidates in the local polls.

A draft code of conduct has been submitted to political parties and candidates for discussion.

#### Swedish Agency Wants Accounting for Donations

MB2204175095 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 21-27 Apr 95 p 7

[Report by Ann Eveleth]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Swedish donor agency Olof Palme International Centre has asked the Durban Housing Action Committee (DHAC), headed by Constitutional Affairs Committee chairman Pravin Ghordan, to account for about R250,000 [rands] donated to the DHAC over the past three years.

The funding agency asked its Johannesburg lawyers last week to obtain financial audits and activity reports from the DHAC for the period since October 1992. The DHAC was formed in 1980 by the United Democratic Front to co-ordinate housing-related campaigns for its Indian and coloured civic affiliates.

Confirming the request, the Centre's Africa and Asia programme director Jan Hodann said: "I wouldn't call it an investigation. I first need to know if there is a need for an investigation." Hodann wrote to Cheadle, Thompson and Haysom last week asking them to obtain the reports from the DHAC as Olof Palme had "several times requested financial reports without result."

Olof Palme informed the law firm it had donated 600,000 kronor (about R300,000) to the DHAC between March 1992 and March 1994 in four installments.

Hodann said he had acted after a request by former DHAC affiliate Newlands East Civic Association (NECA) headed by former DHAC organiser Trevor Bonhomme.

Hodann added that when he checked the DHAC's file following Bonhomme's request, "I discovered we had not had reports from them for a couple of years."

Olof Palme was one of three donor agencies which last year called for a financial investigation into Allan Boesak's Foundation for Peace and Justice. Hodann said his agency had terminated funding to the DHAC late last year as part of a "downscaling of our operations in South Africa" and now wanted to close the books.

DHAC chairman Ghordan said he was satisfied that "the financial affairs of the organisation are in a proper state" and added that he had been informed by the DHAC's treasurer that "the books...have been with the auditors for some time" and were now ready for submission to the donors.

DHAC treasurer Sharm Maharaj said regular audits had been completed but blamed a "lack of administrative capability" for the failure to provide Olof Palme with the requisite copies, as the DHAC had been forced to close shop for eight months last year due to lack of funding.

The DHAC this week produced its financial report for the year ending June 1993. The audited financial statement is dated August 1994 and indicates the DHAC ended the financial year with a R25,000 surplus after spending more than R180,000 on expenses.

DHAC office administrator Eunice David said the 1993[9]4 report would be provided as soon as it was completed by the auditors.

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**Danish Aid Group To Sue for Missing Funds**

*MB2404113295 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1100 GMT 24 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nordic church organizations have rejected a South African Government inquiry which cleared Dr. Allan Boesak of abusing funds at his Foundation for Peace and Justice.

The secretary general of Danchurch Aid, Mr. Christian Balslev-Olesen, said in Copenhagen that court [word as heard] aid organizations planned to sue Dr. Boesak in the civil courts to get their money back.

He said the government inquiry which was announced at the weekend had covered only a limited part of the case. He said it had not explained what had happened to over 1 million rands in donations.

**South African Press Review for 21 Apr**

*MB2104124495*

[FBIS Editorial Report]

**THE STAR**

Call To Extend Voter Registration Deadline—Proceeding with an election “in which only about 30 percent of voters take part will tend to turn the thrust to democracy into a farce,” declares a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 April. Extending the deadline for voter registration “now seems inevitable. It makes sense as you can’t have an election without voters.”

**WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN**

Unity Government’s First Year—Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 21-27 April in a page 24 editorial assesses the first year of the government of national unity, noting that its “substantial achievements are intangible—they are at the level of policy, planning, changed priorities and re-organisation.” These need to be changed into “visible, quantifiable and real changes in the lives of a substantial number of people.” The ministers in the government who were the most successful were those who “came into the job with knowledge and experience in their field,” and who “brought in their own fresh and energetic

teams.” The editorial believes it is time President Mandela “acted firmly against those who are clearly not up to the job.” Over the past year, the government has faltered when it has “lacked decisiveness and firmness—such as when it had to deal with the positions of Winnie Mandela and Allan Boesak, with gravy train allegations and with rebellions in the security forces and prisons.”

**NEW NATION**

Call for Restructuring of Civil Service—“Now that we know the limits of the security of tenure for public servants guaranteed by the Interim Constitution, there is little reason to delay the dramatic restructuring of the civil service needed for effective governance in the new democracy,” states a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 21 April. “Reconstruction, rather than reconciliation, needs to be the guiding objective in this effort.”

‘No Agreement’ on International Mediation—A second editorial on the same page says “there is no agreement binding our country to international mediation on the final constitution.” The 19 April 1994 document reportedly “goes no further than to commit the ANC and the National Party to mediation on outstanding issues in the Interim Constitution.” For the Inkatha Freedom Party to “distort” this agreement and demand mediation on the final constitution “smacks of patent political opportunism.” NEW NATION urges other members of the Constitutional Assembly to “go ahead and act swiftly to complete the drafting process, even if it excludes Inkatha.”

**BUSINESS DAY**

Last Census Alternative to Voter Registration—Postponing the voter registration deadline “is not all that is needed to save the local government elections from disaster,” says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 April. “The most sensible suggestion so far comes from the officials who want to base constituency boundaries on the last census instead of the painfully slow voter registration.” The census may give election planners a “clearer idea of where people live than a voter registration which, even allowing for an extension, may vary regionally between 30 percent and 50 percent. Some councils or wards would end up with too many voters, others with too few, but that could be corrected for the next municipal poll.” The decision not to postpone the 1 November polling date is “right,” but it means other decisions have to be taken to ensure that as many South Africans as possible are registered to vote on that important date.”



**Angola****Preparations Under Way for Santos-Savimbi Meeting**

*MB2104195095 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 21 Apr 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hopes are rising for a new impetus for the peace process in Angola. United Nations peacekeepers have begun arriving and there are indications that at long last, Jonas Savimbi of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and President Dos Santos might meet face to face. There is talk of a meeting within days and United Nations envoy Alioune Blondin Beye is in Lusaka for talks with President Chiluba about the initiative. Certainly, the peace process needs a kick start of some kind. It has been progressing barely at a snail's pace since the Lusaka accord last November. On the line to Luanda, Ragaeh Omar asked our reporter Chris Simpson what the authorities were saying about the current moves. Was there any enthusiasm for them?

[Begin recording] [Simpson] The government has been fairly tightlipped, as always, about this summit, but it certainly it hasn't [word indistinct] the prospects of it taking place. I think the government's spokesman on the Joint Commission, General Carneiro, said it was a matter for the presidency, but there has been no denial it was going to take place and, I think, the general feeling in Luanda it is going to be sooner or later, but we haven't got an exact date. I was just asked today if ever I was available to go to Lusaka. That seems that journalists are going to be invited to the Zambian capital soon, but no one is 100 percent sure or not. UNITA, having announced earlier in the week that it will definitely take place by the end of the month, have been a bit more cautious just recently.

[Omar] Now, meanwhile, this past week, the first deployments of UN peacekeepers have begun arriving. They are in Lobito, I understand. What are they actually doing? Are they beginning to actually set out their positions between the two warring sides throughout the country?

[Simpson] I think they are very much at a preliminary stage. We have had like...[pauses] I think, there should be now around 200 British troops and it is going to go up to 300 very soon, and they should have about 650 logisticians in by the end of the first week of May. They have made it very clear their job is to receive in the peacekeepers, train them up, and dispatch them to the provinces. It is also not exactly clear if and when these contingents are going to arrive. The hope is it will be sooner rather than later so the peace process can step up a couple of [word indistinct], but I think, given the pace of events we have seen so far in the five months [words

indistinct] has been extremely slow. I will personally be surprised if it does, you know, gather steam as quickly as that. [end recording]

**Malawi****Six Soldiers Arrested in Alleged Coup Plot**

*MB2204180095 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 22 Apr 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] While the cat is away the mice will play, the saying goes. In this case, the cat is President Bakili Muluzi of Malawi. The mice are members of the Army. Malawi's soldiers had an easy time during the days of Hastings Banda's regime. It has been tougher for them since last May's multiparty elections, which brought President Muluzi to power, and it seems some thought it was time for a coup, but it has been foiled, as Willy Zingane reports from Lilongwe.

Six Malawi Army soldiers have been arrested in the Malawi capital of Lilongwe on the allegation of planning to overthrow the government of President Bakili Muluzi. The leader of the plotting soldiers, a lieutenant colonel based at the barracks in Lilongwe, went into hiding upon learning that some of the members of his team were in Police custody for questioning. The six ordinary soldiers claimed that they were approached by their boss, who instructed them to stage a coup d'etat while President Bakili Muluzi was on a week-long visit in the Republic of China.

President Muluzi has cut his Republic of China visit and returns to Malawi tomorrow to attend the burial ceremony of Army Commander Manken Chigawa, who was shot dead by two gunmen on the Malawi-Mozambique border on Wednesday night. A top Army officer in Lilongwe told me that the news about the coup plot does not seem to have connection with the death of General Chigawa.

The Government of Malawi has not issued a statement as yet, and the Police are refusing to reveal where the six soldiers are being kept.

President Muluzi's government ordered that from this year on government auditors should be allowed to audit the Army barracks and the Police, as a way of stamping out corruption. Political observers in the capital of Lilongwe say since the Army and the Police were not audited during the 30 years of former President Banda's one-party rule, many senior Army and Police officers are nervous. One political observer said it is not surprising to start hearing about a coup plot. Army and Police officers were not checked for three decades. They have built hotels, mansions, and sent their children to European and American universities using government funds.

### President Muluzi Dismisses Coup Reports

EA2304185595 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 23 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Bakili Muluzi returned home today after cutting short his overseas tour to attend the burial ceremony for the late Army commander, General Manken Chigawa, who was shot dead last Wednesday [19 April] by armed robbers.

Addressing a news conference on arrival in Blantyre, President Muluzi said he was greatly saddened by the untimely death of Gen. Chigawa who, he said, was very dedicated to his job. The president explained that he had to postpone his visit to Kuwait and return home to show his solidarity with the Army and people of this country as they mourned the death of Gen. Chigawa.

On his visit to the Republic of China [Taiwan], President Muluzi said his discussions with the Chinese leaders were fruitful. He said government would soon announce details of financial commitment made by the Taipei government especially in the field of balance of payments support. The Malawi leader said he (?wished) to take the opportunity to thank the Government of the Republic of China for its technical assistance to Malawi over the years.

Responding to a question on the security situation in the country, President Muluzi said government was doing everything possible to avoid a security breakdown.

He, however, said government efforts to that direction would succeed if the ordinary people cooperated fully with the security officials. On reports that there had been a coup plot in the country, President Muluzi dismissed the idea as speculation reporting. He said as far as he was concerned, the Malawi Army will be loyal to the government.

### Zimbabwe

#### President Mugabe Announces New Cabinet

MB2104071795 Harare Zimbabwe National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0600 GMT 21 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Robert Mugabe yesterday announced a new cabinet, expected to spearhead Zimbabwe's development into the 21st century.

T. A. Holdings chief executive and former diplomat Comrade Ariston Chambati was appointed finance minister, while Comrade Chen Chimutengwende is the new minister of environment and tourism. Comrade Stan Mudenge was appointed foreign affairs minister, while the governor for Mashonaland West, Comrade Ignatius Chombo, was appointed minister of higher education.

Comrade Florence Chitauro is the new minister of national (?policy) and employment creation. Comrade Moven Mahachi remains the minister of defense, as is

Comrade Dumiso Dabengwa, who retained the ministry of home affairs. Comrade Emmerson Mnangagwe also retained his portfolio as minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs.

Others who retained their portfolios are Comrade David Karimanzira, minister of information, posts, and telecommunications; Comrade Sydney Sekeramayi, minister of state security; Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira was appointed minister of public service, while Comrade John Nkomo is the new minister of local government, rural, and urban development.

Mr. Denis Norman, minister of agriculture; Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, minister of lands and water; Comrade Herbert Murerwa, minister of industry and commerce. Comrade Eddison Zvobgo also retained his portfolio as minister of mines, as was Comrade Enos Chikohore, who remains the minister of public construction and national housing.

Comrade Tenjuwe Lesabe, minister of education; Comrade Witness Mangwende, minister of sport, recreation, and culture; Dr. Timothy Stamps remains the minister of health and child welfare, and Comrade Simon Moyo is the new minister of transport and energy. Comrades Didymus Mutasa and Joseph Msika are now working full time for ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union]-PF [Patriotic Front].

Cephas Msipa is now in the the president's office, where Richard Hove retained his portfolio as the planning commissioner. The president also announced some of the new deputy ministers. Comrade Tsungirayi Hungwe remains deputy minister of health and child welfare; local government and rural development, Comrade Tony Gara; higher education Sikanyise Ndlovu; information, posts and telecommunications, Oppah Rusesha; foreign affairs, Nicholas Goje, national affairs and employment creation Gabriel Machinga. The rest of the deputy ministers will be announced today.

#### Political Parties, Others React

MB2104204695 Harare Zimbabwe National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 21 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zimbabwean economic analysts have expressed concern over the size of the new cabinet, saying the president should have reduced the number of ministries and done away with deputy ministries. The analysts, however, hailed the appointment of the new Ministries of Finance and that of Industry and Commerce. Mr. Ariston Chambati was appointed minister of finance and the former environment and tourism minister, Mr. Herbert Murerwa, was appointed industry and commerce minister. The analysts have said the appointment of Mr. Chambati was positive as he understands the problems of the private sector better and is expected to have the drive to pursue economic policies he sees viable. President Robert Mugabe yesterday

announced a new cabinet whose membership has risen from 24 to 27, including the attorney general.

The Affirmative Action Group, AAG, has praised President Robert Mugabe for appointing a strategic cabinet comprising of people who appreciate affirmative action as a tool for speedy change. In a statement the AAG said it will continue to urge the government to realize the urgency of legislating an affirmative action policy. The Black Economic Empowerment Group commended the electorate for choosing suitable people who will be able to deliberately promote the well-being of the previously disadvantaged masses.

Meanwhile, three opposition parties have criticized the enlarged cabinet. The United Parties, UP; the Zimbabwe Federal Party, ZFP; and ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union]-Ndonga said while they acknowledged the appointment of new ministers as positive, the ZANU-PF [Patriotic Front] government is not being sensitive to the economic progress of the country. The parties said the large cabinet is likely to create negative repercussions on aid from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Local tourism bodies have welcomed the appointment of Comrade Chen Chimutengwende as minister of environment and tourism to the new cabinet appointed by Robert Mugabe yesterday. The chairman of the Zimbabwe Council for Tourism, Mr. David Chapman, told ZIANA [Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency] that he looks forward to working with the new minister in the best interest of Zimbabwe's tourism sector. The tourism industry, one of the fastest growing sectors in the region, earned the country more than \$800 million in foreign currency last year.

The national executive of the Zimbabwe National Students Union, Zenasu, has also welcomed the appointment of Dr. Ignatius Chombo as minister of higher education and Dr. Sikanyise Ndlovu as his deputy. In a statement released to the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation], the secretary general of Zenasu, Mr. Trevor Mayisidi, said both men are highly credible and influential personalities in the education sector. He said he looks forward to working closely with them to resolve the accumulating problems faced by students at tertiary institutions.

## Nigeria

### Abiola's Personal Doctor Reportedly Arrested

AB2104181595 Paris AFP in French 1627 GMT 21 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Lagos, 21 Apr (AFP)—Dr. Ore Falomo, personal doctor of the main opposition leader, Moshood Abiola, has been arrested in Abuja by the Nigerian security services. The disclosure was made to AFP by an official at the Maryland Hospital in Lagos, headed by Falomo.

Dr. Falomo was arrested in the Federal capital yesterday as he was getting ready to visit Moshood Abiola, who has been in detention since June last year, and who he has been attending to over the past 20 years, the same source, which sought anonymity, further disclosed.

The Campaign for Democracy [CD], a coalition of about 40 human rights organizations constituting the militant wing of the opposition, published a communique this afternoon in which it strongly condemned this arrest which it described as "criminal." In the communique signed by its leader, Dr. Beko Ransome-Kuti, and which was copied to AFP, the CD announced its intention to alert various national and international organizations on this issue.

Dr. Ore Falomo, who managed to examine the Nigerian opposition leader several times in prison, is one of the instigators of the campaign launched by the Nigerian Medical Association [NMA] leadership to alert the national and international communities on the serious deterioration of Moshood Abiola's state of health which, according to the NMA, started when the Muslim millionaire was imprisoned in Abuja on 23 June. Both Dr. Falomo and Dr. Ransome-Kuti are eminent figures of the NMA.

During a recent mediation mission on behalf of President Nelson Mandela to negotiate with Nigerian head of state, General Sani Abacha, for Mr. Abiola's release, South Africa's Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu laid special emphasis on the opposition leader's poor state of health. Embarrassed by the affair, the military regime has remained adamant to the calls made by President Mandela and other national and international figures. It argues that Abiola's release can only be obtained through legal channels.

## Senegal

### Authorities Arrest 4 MFDC Separatist Officials

AB2204154795 Paris AFP in French 1241 GMT 22 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Dakar, 22 Apr (AFP)—Four officials of the separatist Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance [MFDC], led by Father Augustin Diamacoune, were picked up for interrogation in Ziguinchor yesterday, it was learned from authoritative sources in Dakar. The four officials were the clergyman's "emissaries" at the time he was trying to get in touch with the MFDC "dissidents."

Their arrests occurred 24 hours after the publication of an MFDC communique stating that the four French nationals, reported missing since 6 April in this region of southern Senegal, were in the hands of the Senegalese

Armed Forces. Mame Birame Saar, governor of Ziguinchor and representative of the central authority in Casamance, had categorically denied the MFDC statement.

In a communique signed by MFDC Secretary General Diamacoune, the movement stated that "France and Senegal reportedly hid the four tourists in the village of Darsalam," before transferring them to the Ziguinchor barracks on the night of 20 April. Father Diamacoune is a signatory to the 8 July 1993 cease-fire agreement between the MFDC and the Senegalese Government.

### No Information on Missing French Tourists

LD2204204295 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1800 GMT 22 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Casamance, the Senegalese Army has once again been combing the region where four French tourists have been missing for 16 days now. Officially there are no clues in the villages visited by investigators. It seems that these villages have been living under the influence of the rebels for months now. Our special correspondents, Thierry Curtet and Dominique Merlin, report:

[Curtet] Along the border with Guinea, there are still some villages which have not been abandoned, but they had to learn how to live with the rebels. [passage omitted]

There is a sharp divide in the Casamance movement—it has even lost its structure. We were able to meet one of the two historic leaders of the Casamance Movement of Democratic Forces. Sidi Badji was a sergeant with the Senegalese infantry corps. He is the leader of the northern front. He signed the peace treaty in 1991. Since then he has been protected by Dakar. Three policemen attended our meeting. He has rejected responsibility for the kidnapping.

As for the leader of the southern front—the most active one—he is under house arrest here, in Casamance. We are not even allowed to film his house. He has also denied any involvement in the movement, but the grass roots, which are wanted by the army, have left him behind [sentence as heard]. They are also divided and out of control. With this imbroglio in the background, the leader of the southern front said in a communique yesterday that the Senegalese Army is now holding the four French nationals. This piece of news, this communique, has been strongly denied, both by the civilian authorities and by the military ones. In fact, despite the army offensive and the search operation, we still have no certain information on the fate of the four French tourists who went missing 16 days ago.

## Sierra Leone

### RUF 'Rebels' Release 16 Hostages to ICRC

LD2004203695 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] In Sierra Leone today the rebels of the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] freed 16 hostages. They had taken these 16 people captive between last November and January of this year. The International Red Cross [ICRC] took charge of them at the

border with Guinea. We have details from the ICRC's regional official, George Paclisanu, whom Ghislaine Dupont contacted in Freetown:

[Begin recording] [Paclisanu] There are six Sierra Leoneans and 10 foreigners. They were handed over to us at the border between Guinea and Sierra Leone, in Guinee Forestiere, in the Gueckedou area. They are now with our team of four people, there are two medics with them, and they are heading for Conakry.

[Dupont] Are they in good health?

[Paclisanu] I believe they are all in a relatively good state of health. In any case those who may possibly suffer with some small medical problems... [pauses] in any case they can all be moved, and there is no cause for concern for them, as far as we are aware.

[Dupont] Do you believe that there was some kind of bargaining to achieve the release of these 16 people?

[Paclisanu] No, as far as we are aware, no such thing took place.

[Dupont] So, you were contacted by the rebels to take charge of them at a specific spot?

[Paclisanu] Yes, absolutely. We have been in contact with the rebels since December of last year with regard to that particular matter. [end recording]

[Announcer] In London, the British Government has expressed satisfaction at this release and has thanked the International Red Cross.

#### Hostages Report on 'Organized' Rebels

*LD2204163795 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 22 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The 10 European hostages freed by fighters belonging to the Revolutionary United Front [RUF] in Sierra Leone arrived in Brussels this morning. [passage omitted]

More is known now about the armed opposition to President Valentine Strasser's military regime. Our reporter is Serge Daniel.

[Daniel] Three different groups have been chaotically thrown together within the Sierra Leone rebellion: the RUF, led by Foday Sankoh; gangs of looters; and deserters from the regular army. These forces have two things in common: They wear the uniform of the Sierra Leone regular army, and they are fiercely opposed to the Freetown regime.

On the ground, rebel forces are in control of four regions: the Malal Hills, north of Freetown; the Koyandu district, in the east; the mining region of Monkoi, in the south; and, even further south of Freetown, different localities in Pujehun district.

The freed hostages report that this is an organized guerrilla war. The rebels attack cities, with the aim of forcing the inhabitants to flee, putting a brake on economic activity and

thus causing problems for the government in Freetown. The towns of Matru, Kambia, and Makeni have recently come under attack, leaving a number of casualties. The rebellion's next strategy involves encircling Freetown. This would explain why the rebels have recently launched their latest attacks on outlying areas of the capital. Serge Daniel, in Conakry, for RFI.

#### RUF To Hold Trials of Nigerians, Guineans

*AB2104202195 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 21 Apr 95*

[From the "African news"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rebel forces in Sierra Leone say they intend to begin military trials on Sunday [23 April] of 26 Nigerian soldiers and nine Guinean troops, who were allegedly captured during fighting in Sierra Leone's four-year civil war. A spokesman for the Revolutionary United Front [RUF] said that any of the foreign troops found guilty of war crimes would face execution. The front says it has captured large numbers of foreign troops, mainly from Nigeria and Guinea, who have been assisting government forces in the conflict. The government has said the rebels are not holding any foreign troops.

#### Government Troops Recapture Major Mining Town

*AB2304131595 Paris AFP in English 2333 GMT 22 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Freetown, April 23 (AFP)—Government troops in Sierra Leone have retaken a major mining centre which had been occupied for two months by rebels, the army announced on Saturday [22 April].

The Australian-American owned Sierra Rutile mine which produces titanium oxide is located about 135 kilometres (80 miles) southeast of the capital. It was overrun in January by rebels of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), then briefly recaptured by the army only to fall back into rebel hands in February.

A defence ministry communique issued in Freetown said that more than 50 rebels were captured Friday in the fighting. No casualty toll was given.

Before the RUF seized the mine in January, Sierra Rutile accounted for some 40 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

A neighbouring bauxite mine run by SIEROMCO (Sierra-Leone Ore and Metal Company which is Swiss owned) was also seized by the rebels in January but was recaptured by the army at the end of March.

During the two attacks, seven foreigners were abducted by the rebels. All were released on Thursday along with three other Europeans.

The RUF rebellion erupted in March 1991 against the regime of General Joseph Momoh and continued after his overthrow in April 1992 by a military junta led by Captain Valentine Strasser.

The RUF says it wants to restore democratic government in Sierra-Leone.

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